



Scientific Name	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Thunb.
Common Names	King Sago, Sago Palm, (කිංජයා)
Family	Cycadaceae
Plant description	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> is an evergreen, perennial plant that can grow as a shrub or a small tree. It has a slow growth rate, reaching heights of 3-10 feet with a similar spread. It requires about 50–100 years to achieve this height. The plant features a rosette of glossy, dark green fronds that can reach a length of up to 6 feet. The leaflets are narrow and pointed, giving the plant a spiky appearance. Roots are called coralloid with an <i>Anabaena</i> symbiosis allowing nitrogen fixation. It is dioecious, with the males bearing pollen cones (strobilus) and the females bearing groups of megasporophylls. Pollination can be done naturally by insects or artificially.
Distribution	It is native to Japan (Kyushu) and the Nansei-Shoto islands. It has been introduced and cultivated in various parts of the world including Alabama and Bangladesh.
Uses	Sago palms are primarily used as ornamental plants in landscapes and as house plants. They are popular for their tropical appearance and can be used as accent plants, in rock gardens, in containers or made into bonsai. The pith contains starch that can be processed to make Sago, which has to be thoroughly washed and processed to remove toxins before consumption. Sago starch can be used as a food thickener and

	<p>in traditional cuisine. All parts of the plant are toxic; however, the seeds contain the highest level of the toxin cycasin. Cycasin causes gastrointestinal irritation, and in high enough doses, leads to liver failure. The leaves of <i>Cycas revoluta</i> are said to have antimicrobial, antioxidant, cytotoxic, hemagglutinating and antileishmanial properties. has been used as a traditional medicine to cure blood vomiting, flatulence, skin diseases, hypertension, gastrointestinal distress, cough, blood pressure, hair growth, astringent, diuretic, snake bite, dressing wounds, swollen glands and stomach purifying.</p>
<p>Flowering and Fruiting time</p>	<p>This species is dioecious, producing male cones and female megasporophylls in separate plants. The pollination occurs from April to June and the seeds mature from September to October. The plant does not produce traditional flowers.</p>